# The Times-Dispatch.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1903.

### THE CAMPBELL CASE.

We have a private letter from a cor respondent advising us that political influences are at work in the General Assembly in behalf of Judge Campbell, and that every effort will be made by a cer tain political faction to have him exonerated, in spite of the report of the

On the other hand, we are informed and the letter of our correspondent indicates as much, that the personal ene-mies of Judge Campbell are working pulte as hard to secure his dismissal.

We wish it to be distinctly understood

that this paper is not opposing the one faction, nor co-operating with the other, We have nothing to do with any factional warfare that is being wage and we have absolutely no sympathy with it. We do not know Judge Camp We are not considering the per sonal question, and it seems to us mos unfortunate that it should have been dragged in. It is the court system of Wirginia, and not C. J. Campbell, that is on trial, and no question of a personal or political character should be consid-The House Committee for Courts of Justice thoroughly investigated the charges which were brought against Judge Campbell, and after their investigation was concluded, submitted a re-port to the House. Judge Campbell must stand or fall by that report, and outsiders have nothing whatever to do with It is most unbecoming in his friends to attempt to influence members of the Legislature to vote against the report on personal grounds, and it is equally unbe his enemies to interfere on the other hand.

Some people are saying that the newspapers should keep out and hold their peace so long as the case is pending in the General Assembly. Yet these same critics are doing everything that they can do to influence members of the Gen eral Assembly for or against Judge Campbell. So far as this paper is concerned it did refrain from criticism while the evidence was being sifted by the Comthe evidence is all in, and now that the committee have made their report, and now that outside pressure for both sides is being brought to bear upon the General Assembly, it seems to us not only the press to keep the facts before the accordance with the facts, and not in accordance with prejudicles of either side

#### DEATH OF CAPTAIN BLACK-FORD.

Beath of Captain Charles M. Blackford of Lynchburg. His taking off is a loss to the bar, a loss to society, a loss to the entire State.

There is no higher type of man than a cultivated Virginia gentleman, and there is no higher type of the Virginia gencultivated and conscientions Virginia lawyer. Captain Blackford was such a lawyer and such a gentleman. He was one of the best informed and most successful lawyers in the State, he was painstaking and faithful to his clients; he was a hard fighter when he undertook a case, but he was always upright and honest, and gen tlemanly in his practice, and he knew nothing about tricks and indiscretion. He was, indeed an honor to his profession as he was to society. He was always court ly in his manners, a man of fine conver sational powers, a charming companion in whatever circle you found him. He was a powerful advocate, and was mos attractive and entertaining as a public speaker. He loved the Confederate cause which he so gallently and heroically defended with his sword, and in peace he was ever ready in private or on the stump to defend and vindicate it with

He was a devout Episcopalian, and his death is a severe loss to that denomination in Virginia.

In short, Captain Blackford was wha we call a well rounded man. He was model citizen, discharging all the du ties of life with efficiency and fidelity and the State can ill afford to lose him It is a comfort to know that there are the Commonwealth; it is a distress when one of them is taken

### THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE CHURCH.

At the meeting on Monday of the Min isterial Union of Richmond a motion wa made for the appointment of a committee of three to visit the office of The Times Dispatch and request that church notices published in the regular advertising col umns of the paper be printed free of charge. After some discussion the mat ter was referred to the Business Committee, and we hope, in the interest of the churches of the city, that it will never

stock in trade, as surely so as the goods infirmity, is unable longer to teach, upon the shelves of the merchant. If said teacher may lay his or her case besome member of the Ministerial Union for the State Board of Education, and had offered a resolution to appoint a the board shall proceed to consider the committee to visit any of the Richmond same, and if the facts are found as stores and request that goods be fur- above, the teacher shall be placed upon nished to the churches free of charge, the resolution would not have been seriously considered. Yet there is no differ ence in principle between making such a request of a merchant and making a request of a newspaper to print advertisements without charge.
This newspaper, as every other business

establishment in Richmond, does a certain amount of charity work. When a person in distress comes to the office with an adverstisement and declares that he is not able to pay, it is our custom to print the notice free of charge.

the official body of any church in Richmond will declare that that church is unable to pay for its notices in the news-paper, and will ask for the publication as a matter of charity, we will print the notice without cost. But it would be an insult to the wealthy and influential and dignified churches of Richmond for this newspaper to put them in any such pitiful position, and it would be suicida for any church in Richmond to put itself in that position. The church cannot afford to ask favors, for whenever it does so it impairs its influence. The church is the representative of the living God, the representative of the King of the universe, and it cannot afford to occupy the position of beggar.

It has always been our contention that the churches in Virginia would do the cause of Christianity infinite good by refusing absolutely to accept any favors whatever from the government. lieve it would be a great point gained if all the churches were to decide that they would not accept exemption from taxation, but would pay taxes on all the real estate and personal property that they hold. Assessments raised, members would have to give more liberally, but that would make the mem bership so much the more loyal, and the church organization and the spirituality of the church would be strengthened ac

business end of the newspaper. It is a matter of no concern whatever to us whether the church notices are paid for or not. It is a matter of only a few dollars a year one way or the other. But we have a righteous regard for the dignity and majesty of the church of God, and we sincerely hope that the Ministerial Union of this city, representing the churches of all denominations, will put the church of God in the attitude of asking a pitiful favor of a secular news paper.

### AN AGE OF EDUCATION.

When it is said that this is peculiarly an ducational age, some people are disposed to smile, for that remark has been made of every age, we suppose, from the foundation of the world. The remark might have been made, and yet might have been true, in all instances. Every age is peculiarly an educational age; that is to say, more an educational age than the ages which have preceded. This is the greatest educational age that the world has ever known, because we have the experience of all the generations that have preceded us. We have their stock and store of knowledge, so far as it has been accumulated and set down in the books. We have for our guidance what our fathers learned. We have, in a word, their richest experiences. Therefore, it is our business to make this the greatest educational age that the world has ever known. We have greater advantages, greater opportunities; therefore, our responsibilities are greater.

But, strangely enough, there are many good people in Virginia who seem to think that we know enough; that our ways are better than the ways of outsiders; that no improvements can be made without Virginia methods.

Now, when it comes to innovations that tend to everthrow Southern institutions, that tend to impair our chivalry or our ideas of morals and propriety, that tend in any way to undermine those principles and manners and customs which have characterized Virginians from the begina ure always ready to shoulder arms and resist them. But this does not imply that all our methods are the best, and we should not cling to the old ways simply because they are old. It is sometimes a patriotic duty to smash precedents.

We have not learned as we should have learned, and it is our business as a peo ple to investigate and to compare our ways with the ways of others, and to adopt all the improvements that we can find. We should investigate the subject of popular education. We should investigate the subject of scientific government; the subject of organized charity, and the method among the most enlight ened peoples of the world of dealing with the criminal class, especially young criminals; we should investigate the methods elsewhere of working the pub-He roads; of keeping public accounts; of registering land titles; of preserving the public health and all kindred questions.

Let us not be content, fellow citizens, to tion of improvement. Let us not be satisfied, unless we are sure that our ways are the best. Let us take the trouble to inquire and ascertain how other people our methods, and then do it in the best way, whether it be our way or not. If we do not take the trouble to do this, then we are not living up to the responsibilities of this truly educational age. Enough of this talk about the "old Virginia way." If that be the best way, let us adhere to it; if it be not the best way, let us discard it in favor of the way that is

## PENSIONS FOR TEACHERS.

The public school teachers of Virginia are asking the General Assembly augurate a pension system, and a bill provides that whenever any person in be reported, but will rest forever in the this State has taught in any of the public or normal schools twenty-fine years, and The church cannot afford to put itself has reached the age of sixty years, hav-

in the attitude of asking favors. The ad- ing a record without reproach, and by ertising columns of a newspaper are its reason of physical or mental disability or a list, a record of which shall be kept "Peachers' Retirde List," and the name upon this list shall be regularly certified by the board to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

Every person so placed upon the retired list shall be entitled to receive a pension from the State of \$200 per annum, to be paid quarterly by the treasurer upon the warrant of the Auditor. The bill carries with it an appropriation of \$10,000, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay the pensions provided for,

We are not in favor at this time of any extraordinary appropriations that can be are in favor of the neusioning of wornout school teachers. The teacher who consecrates his life to the work of educating children, receiving small pay and spending his earnings for the necessities of life and in improving himself for his work, is fairly entitled, when he has worn himself out, to a small pension from the State. If this applies to men it applies all the more to women in the public schools. It is a reasonable claim upon its face, and as an act of simple justice the pension should be granted.

But there is another side to it. It ecessary for the good of the service that the wornout teachers be retired. There are, doubtless, many wornout teachers in all parts of the State to-day, men and women, who are not physically and mentally able to discharge their duties properly, yet they are retained for pity's sake The school trustees simply cannot make up their minds to turn such teachers adrift to beg or to starve, and as no provision is made for them when they ar out of service, they are kept in service In other words, the pension system is alsive sort of pension system. The Stat way. It cannot afford for the good of the service to retain teachers who are no longer in the vigor of physical or

well as the just thing, for the State to do service and care for them at smaller expense, and put in their places those who are thoroughly able to discharge the duties of the position. It is in this way only that the best results are to be had.

#### WASHINGTON AND LEE UNI-VERSITY.

We print elsewhere a communication President Denny, of Washington and Lee University, in reply to the charge that the University is a sectarian institution. The letter needs no com ment from us. It is frank and dignified, and bears upon its face the stamp of

There is sometimes some outcome from a coal famine that will make many poople rejoico. For instance, we gather interesting story from a northern ex

change: / a of the The owners of 35,000 tons of anthracite coal, tied up in the Erie basin in Now York, tried to sell it at \$4.50 per ton on Saturday and were unable to do so. Al this coal is said to have cost the buyers between \$9 and \$10 per ton, and a single firm is said to have lost \$100,000 in its attempt to fleece the public during the past winter. The bad speculator occasion ally gets his just deserts.

Our temperance friends have been rejoicing that a bill went through Congress forbidding the sale of liquor in the Capunobserved rider on the immigration bill and the temperance advocates throughou the country have been greatly elated Now it seems that they are to be humillated by the reflection that they laughed too soon. Anyhow, whiskey is being sold in both restaurants at the Capito as heretofore, and simply because no provision was made in the bill for the punishment of those who should violate Because of this "oversight" the pro hibitory law is a dead letter.

The Pope is a wonderful man, Last keep in waiting the many people who had come long distances to do him homage, and so in spite of the positive advice of his physicians he received 5,000 pligrims from Berlin, Vienna and Beigium and bestowed his blessings on them. No speeches were made.

Benator Morgan has accepted leave to print the balance of his speech on the canal question, if they will give him five more days in which to talk. The compromise will be made.

The first regiment of robins have made their appearance in the lowgrounds of Chesterfield, but the young gunner and the single-barrelled shotgun do not take to early robins as they used to in the good old times.

Visions of rolls of currency bob up before the New Jersey legislator who has introduced a bill to abolish all charters now in force in that State.

The little kingdom of Saxony has been visited by an earthquake, but it was not so shocking as the recent royal elop

To be consistent, Mr. Roosevelt ough by all means to load up several of the desks of the new Commerce and Lahor Department with highly colored offi

The Buffalo police should search the newspaper reporters for a clue to the

Corbin did not go with Crun'shell. Pierpont Morgan evidently did not like Cuba, as he did not buy it while there

The Socialists are said to be making their greatest gains in the staid old Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

There should be as little tinkering as possible with the new Constitution.

that knew the Populists will now know

The arrival of a large shipment of cucumbers in Boston advanced the price of Jamaica ginger 10 per cent.

Addicks is in the Senate indirectly anyhow-in by the Allee, we may say.

In spite of much flibustering Congress managed to pass nearly 2,000 bills.

North Carolina Sentiment. Speaking of the movement in the Wisconsin Legislature to call a national conference to consider the negro problem the Concord Tribune says!

Such a scheme does not deserve much serious comment; it only goes to show how prone some, perhaps all, of us are to mieddle in matters for beyond us, and of which we know nothing.

The Goldsboro Argus has been figuring some on the United States Senate, and

Look at the case as we will, it is excan secure control of the Senate during the next presidential term, which will be ended on March 4, 1909.

Referring to the fact that ex-Senator Ransom sold his last year's cotton crop. including seed, for a little over \$100,000, the Raleigh Post says:

"Mr. Ransom was useful to his State and country while in the Senate rather than to himself; but now, and we tell him so plainly, his greater usefulness to himself is oven more offensive to the cattle who encouraged, or consived at or demanded his retirement from the Senate than any and all those group bad or the han any and all those group bad or the than any and all things, good, bad or in different, that he was ever accused of doing while a Senator. Nothing so riles the crowd we refer to so much as the success—of the other fellow."

The Greensboro Roord says:

If the North Carolina delegation is Washington has any superfluous energy there surely are other and more profitable ways of expending it than in use lessly recommending people for Mr Roosevelt's kindly consideration.

#### WASHINGTON AND LEE

#### The President of the University Makes a Frank Statement.

Lexington, Va., March 9, 1903.

of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,-In view of certain recent discus sions with regard to the government and control of the Washington and Lee Uni versity, it is deemed proper to make brief public statement on this point. Thi statement is made solely on the grounnitely stated, that there has been in th ast few years a change in the histori status of the institution. This intimation has extended even so far as to involve the charge that an element in the govern ing board desired to place the institutio in organic connection with the Presbyte

Such intimations are inconsistent with the facts, and call for correction.

The institution continues to stand upor its historic basis. It is a Christian and catholic school, founded by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians of the Valley of Virginia and yet always administered upon the broad basis of an evangelical Christian ity. Since if was chartered as a college its board of trustees has been dominant by Presbyterian, and yet without the slightest suggestion of connection with

slightest suggestion of connection with any church court. It is objected that the institution thus constituted and thus administered is "sectarian," this term assumes a new meaning, and the foremest institution of the land, such as Columbia and Yale, are subject to the charge. Such, in the briefest outline, is the origin, history and the policy of the institution.

such, in the briefest outline, is the origin, history and the polloy of the institution.

This was exactly the condition of affairs throughout the administrations of General Robert E. Lee and his worthy son, and the more recent administration of President William L. Wilson, Let us hear the unimpeachable testimony of two of these great men, the one an Episcopalian and the other a Baptist.

Gon. Lee is on record in a published letter that the institution was not in his day a sectarian institution, and that, so far as he knew, it had never been since it hecame a chartered college, while President Wilson gave expression time and again to precisely the same opinion. The Board of Trustees was constituted in these administrations precisely as it is constituted to-day. It is also true that every utterance and every act of the governing board has been in line with the declarations of General Lee and President Wilson, and any intimation to the contrary not only deliberately call into question the honor and veracity of these gentlemen, but also reflects upon the integrity of the Board of Trustees.

That the institution under its histroic control has continued to this day to be administered in an eminently catholic spirit is amply attested by the fact that

administered in an eminently catholic spirit is amply attested by the fact that only one of the last four executives has been a member of the Prantition church, while not more than three of the last nine appointees to faculty member ship have been affiliated with this church, it will be recalled that at the last comnencement not one of the three profes

sors elected was a Presbyterian.

This is a plain statement of the facts in the case. It is hard to conceive of a more catholic spirit than that which has

This is a plain statement of the facts in the case. It is hard to conceive of a more catholic spirit than that which has prevalled, and which still provalls to-day at Washington and Lee University. It continues to stand, unchanged and changeless, upon those foundations which have commanded the confidence and respect of many shillanthropic men and women in various parts of the country, and which have induced them to contribute to its material prosperity and growth.

Any criticism of the policy of the Board of Trustees as expressed in its acts is a criticism of the histroic policy of the institution throughout its entire history as a chartered college. Any unrest on account of the present is the unrest of discontent with the past, both recent and romote, which ought to be held in veneration and honor, for it is a past rendered sacred by the lives and soryloes of many of the most catholic and illustrious names in the distory of our country.

It is not believed that conservative men in this or in any other section of our country will censure the University on the ground of its having moved along conservative and consistent lines. Certainly they will not falsely accuse it. If there be such criticism or discontent, it must find its foundation, not in any change in the historic status or catholic administration of the institution, which its greatest executives have approved and sustained, but rather in a desire to overturn the status long exinsting on the part of any friend of the University who honors its past and sincerely respects its dignity and high purpose. It will remain true to its history, and the charge of sectarianism will neither lead the institution to be less estholic in the future, not give comfort to those who ought to know that it is false in letter and in spirit.

Yours very truly,

Yours very truly, GEORGE H. DENNY, President.

The Ruling Passion.

"John," gasped the suffering politician to the sympathizing friend who had called nonwealth of Massachusetts.

There should be as little tinkering as possible with the new Constitution.

The places about the Senate Chamber, the places about the Senate Chamber, and the places about the Senate Chamber, the places are placed to comfort his hours of liness, "John, I feel that the final change is coming. I am about to join the great majority."

"Great Scott, Bill!" elaculated the friend. "Do you mean to say you are going to find the places are placed to comfort his hours of liness, "John, I feel that the final change is coming. I am about to join the great majority."

"Great Scott, Bill!" elaculated the friend. "Do you mean to say you are going to find the place of the place



The supplication of the state of the



DAILY DIARY March 10.

M.-Dreamed we had a ticket to ansheld. 6 P. M.-Was no dream.

see Mansheld.

6 P. M.—Was no dream.

Fred Wyckoff was standing up against the news stand at Campboll's eating pretzels and drinking cider.

The billy-goat whiskers shook themselves merrily as he told of his experiences before he came from Hackensack and joined the "Busy Izzy" show.

"Talking about prize fighting," he said, although nobody had mentioned anything about fighting, "I was up to York tother day and had two rounds with Fitzsimmons, and it didn't phase me. We took a beer and a whiskey."

That wasn't all.
"I swallowed a frog once," he said, "and for awhile I thought I'd croak."

We could have stood there all night laughing at his witticisms, but when he said that he never carried around an umbrella, because when he wanted to keep from getting wet on a rainy day he ate sait herring in the morning and it kept him dry all day, we took a handful of crackers from the bowl next to the cigar lighter and strolled out into Broad Street.

We know some people who will no belied to the one the street carries or some We know some people who will not be

able to ride on the street cars or smoke cigars for a week.

For they went to see Mansfield.

And what they have left in their pocket-books wouldn't pay for a box of matches. See the fellow with

he just back from

Is he just back from
The monkey cage
At Bostock's?
Does he carry that
Smillo around with him
Always?
Oh! no.
That is Harry Glenn,
Thinking up something
Funny to say at the
Hoptasophs' benefit.
If we could only get acquainted with the
sun again we'd feel real glad.
We have not seen each other now for
a spell, and while we have passed some
happy hours in the meantime, still we'd happy hours in the meantime, still we'd feel happier if the sun, like the ground hog, would come out of his hole and cast

a smile upon us, and we think we could enjoy life better, and not have to ponder our ills and troubles.

When the stage hands give their ball after Lent, we will be there as a judge to award the prizes to the prottiest dancers.

We always were a good judge and can tell a quadrille from a polka any time.

# Grend of Thought in Dixie Land

Nashville American: The Birmingham News thinks "a nomination of a south-ern man for Vice-President is an experiment that is worth the trial." The trouole is that the Democrats of the North and East are not likely to give the southerners a chance to experiment.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Everything that Cannon said about the outrageous Senate rules was true, and everything that Tillman said about the outrageous House rules was true. Plain truth-fell-ing is the usual result when the pot and kettle fall out.

Savannah News: Senator Gorman is not a great orator. He has never made pretensions in that direction, but as a political manager he has few equals, and no superiors. He is able to grasp the whole situation in a political campaign and to see at a glance the weak and the strong points. His party associates have learned to rely upon his judgment. They know that he makes very few mistakes, and that explains, in a measure, their joy on his return to the Senate.

Dallas News: Booker Washington's pro-posal of a national convention, in which representative white men of the North, white men of the South, and men of his own race shall talk over dispassionately, with good will and business sense, the actual state of things, and the way out of it, is novel, unexpected and worth con-sidering.

## Personal and General.

A woman was granted a divorce by a Connecticut court last week upon her plea of abandonment, in that her husband went up in a balloon four years ago and has never returned.

Senator Alger tells this story of W. H. Senator Alger tells this story of W. H. Vanderbilt, who owned Maud S. He had purchased a horse from Mr. Vanderbilt about the time the latter had sold the famous mare and asked the millionaire; "Why did you part with such a notable animal?" Mr. Vanderbilt replied: "When I drove her along the street the people used to suy: There goes Maud S. They never thought of saying, "There goes Yanderbilt." I couldn't play second fiddle to a mare—even such a mare."

reminiscences for a magazine, declaring himself opposed to the telling by public men of "tales out of school."

George W. Cable, the author and lec-turer, is a visitor in New Orleans, where he says he has come to gather material for a new romantic novel.

Lieutenant-General Nelson A. will be the guest of Boston on the ing Evacuation Day.

Because the inhabitants of Hecause the intentions of serious, near Boston, refused to hear a letter read from Thomas W. Lawson, expressing his views on liquor license at a town meeting, he has reconsidered his promise to give the place a \$50,000 soldiers'



# "BOBS", His Trials, Tribulations and Triumphs. By REGINALD LANG. CHAPTER XXIX. here are Mr. and Miss Van Nostrand." "I am glad to see you, sir, and you, Anito. Perhaps Mr. Ellot has told you "I Am gian to see you, s., and you half the periaps Mr. Ellot has told you that my memory has come back to me." "Yes, Bobs." said Mr. Van Nostrund in a kindly tone, "and he says that you

a kindly tone, "and he says that you have something to tell me that troubles "I have, sir, and I fear its effect on

"I fixed, sir., that I fear its effect on your friendship for me."
"Tell me what it is, Bobs."
"Do not go, Anita and Mr. Ellot. I want you all to hear what I have to say, I only ask that you listen in patience to the end."

To begin with, I do not know where I came from. I grew up with a man who said that he was my father, His name was Reddle Flizgerald. As I have thought the matter over while making up my mind to tell you all this, I have had strange, indistinct memories of a great house somewhere and of a large dog. I saw a picture one day in a magnitude of a child with a big dog such as I remember faithfully, and on the opposite page was a picture which brought back memories of the house. I also have some recollection of a tall man who used to walk and play with me, but it was not Reddle Flizgerald.

"Reddle Flizgerald.

"Reddle Sent me to school till I was close to 15, and then told me that while he wanted me to keep up some studying, that I was quite old enough to begin to earn my own way in life, and that was?" asked Mr. Van Nostrand.

"And that was?" asked Mr. Van Nostrand.

"Housebreaking," was the quiet reply, "Housebreaking? Do you mean to tell me that he meant to educate you to be a stilled."

"It believe it is, and I am sure that "To begin with, I do not know where

"Housebreaking," was the quiet reply.
"Housebreaking? Do you mean to tell
me that he meant to educate you to be
stylesself."
The below it is "He not only meant to, but he did. He

told me of the down-trodden classes which were preyed upon by the rich, and how the men who were not well off in "Poor boy poor hoy," said Mr. Van Nos-trand, shaking his head sadly. Anita's

handkerchief was at her eyes. "Thank you, sir, for your sympathy, but that is not the worst, as far as you are concerned. I was the one that got in through the window the night that your house was robbed and let the others in. I knew no better then, but I make no excuses. To me it seemed quite the right thing at that time."

"Please let me finish, sir. We went to the dlining room, and there I was put on guard. As I stood watching the door I suddenly saw the curtains part and there stood a white figue holding a

"It was I; It was I?" said Anita with

We first thought it was a ghost, and all hands scattered. I was dazed and stopped in the hall. Suddenly there was a flash of light and a report. I felt a stinging sensation and as though I had stinging sensation and as though I had been struck by a blow, and fell to the ground. I was picked up by one of the ground. I was picked up by one of the gang known as London, an Englishman, and carried to the street, where a cab took me to our usual meeting place. What they got from the robbery I do not know, as I was ill from the wound, and hen the runaway came, and the time I was kidnapped I was not treated well because I could not remember the men with whom I had been. Who the man was who reculed me I do not know at all."

at all."
"Now, Mr. Van Nostrand, you have heard my story and I feel much better for having told it to you, though it will probably end my friendship with

ter for having told it to you, thought it will probably end my friendship with you."

"My dear boy," was the reply, "I honor you for telling it, you were more sinned against than sinring. You did not belong with those ueople, and there is something in your past that is yet to be unravelled. You can help us to run down and break up that gang of housebreakers, and perhaps in that way we can find out who you are."

"At one time nothing would have induced me to tell of their meeting place, but now it is different. I shall be glad when I am all right again to help you all that I can. I think, however, Mr. Van Nostrand, that I should suffer also for what I have done."

"You must let me be the judge of that, Bobs. The ends of justice can be perfectly well accomplished without bringing you into the matter. You have suffered enough already."

"I hate to go back on people, sir, but I never liked the business and the way that I was treated by being kidnapped I feel absolves all obligations. I hopo that you will forgive me. I do not know where those gems of yours wen."

"If orgive you freely, my lad. I am only too glad that the matter has been cleared up and that there is a chance of running those chaps to ground. We will have them yet."

"They are a smart lot, sir, and I doubt if you ever catch them; you certainly will never catch them; you certainly will never known, and seemed to have all details connected with your house at bis linger ends. It was the same with several other cases, but I can

that I have ever known, and seemed to have all details connected with your house at his finger ends. It was the same with several other cases, but I can see now, after having been in your house so much, and knowing the ways, that he must have had some inside information in regard to it."

"It is strange. I do not see where the cast been pleted it up. I feel absorbed by the property of the control of the cont

in regard to it."

"It is strange. I do not see where he could have picked it up. I feel absolutely sure of Green, and I do not know of any one else that knew how to manage that panel except mysel."

"Very strange, certainly, but if you had seen him open that panel you would appreciate what I say more fully. Of course the safe was bored into in the usual manner and opened."

"It is over now, and you can set your mind at rest. All I want is that you should get well, and then we will go back to New York and see what we can do in this matter."

do in this matter." The doctor," said Mr. Elliott, "says that in a week he will be perfectly able to travel, and that practically he is all

that in a week he will be periodly knot travel, and that practically he is all right now."

"Very well, then, let us go a week from Thursday."

"Very good, sir, I shall be ready."

"Very good, sir, I shall be ready."

They rose to go and the two men had turned away from the bed as Anita stepped to its side.

And you, Anita, what do you say?

And you, Anita, what do you say?

Can you forgive me for my share in your fright?"

"Forgive you, Bobs," said Anita, with a break in her voice and tears in her eyes, "forgive you? Do you not see that it is enough for me that you are alive?"

She hurried after the others, her hand-kerchief to her eyes and tears streaming down her cheeks. As she had sat beside the bed and seen the pale face and bandaged head, all her love for this man who had saved her life at the risk of his own had welled up within her, and had carried her off her feet. Then to have him ask her forgiveness, when she would have given anything in the wide world to have told him of her love, had made her betray herself un ithe moment.

A strange and hitherto unexperienced A strange and hitherto unexperienced

A strange and hitherto unexperienced emotion swept over the young man as he lay there watching her retreating form. It was so new and so sudden that he could not understand it, but it was every pleasant and he tisy back happy, and contented. CHAPTER XXX.

CHAPTER XXX.

The train from Chicago to New York was speeding swiftly on its way. Anita Van Nostrand set near Bobs, but since her lete avowal at the hospital had found it much more difficult to talk to him than heretofore, and had, therefore, its doors were opened.

All of the above facts can be substantiated.

(Signed.) One who has been intimately associated with the Home ever since its doors were opened.

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in her attempt to appear unconcerned, an is often the case, overdone the part and made him feel that something had happened for which he was to blame. Its minds one or two starts, but gave it up An despair, for an imaccountable paralysis had selzed upon his tongue, and as he had ever been rather a shy and unexperienced ind with women, he found himself quite helpless.

Mr. Elliot and Mr. Van Nostrand were sented togother at the other end of the car.

car.
"What a good-looking pair they make,"
said the former, indicating the two young people,
"Yes, but there seems to have been
"Yes, but there seems to have been

"Yes, but there seems to have been some trouble between them, I regret to say, They have hardly speken twenty words since we started."
"Not a bad sign, I believe, That is, if you feel as I do,"
"Not a bad sign; feel as you do? I am afraid I am very dull this morning.

"I believe it is, and I am sure that I hope that it is so in this case. But the ways of a woman are inscrutable and the man who thinks that he can understand them is a great fool

"So I have understood, but there seem to be some general rules, some great averages, so to speak, upon which one may base a temporary opinion, and the one that I have mentioned seems to be one of them." "Women must protect themselves, I sup-pose, not only against men, but against each other. They seem much more on

their guard with their own than with "They are an interesting, if they are a They are an interesting, if they are a dangerous study, and a lifethie would not solve the problem. I imagine. Let us hope, however, that this little coolness, or whatever it is, will blow over. I shall have to give Bobs some advice subject, even if it is theoretical, such a nice fellow that he must good woman to help him along. had very hard luck, and no one

had very hard luck, and no one knows what may turn up next."
"Yes, poor lad! Every time that he seems to be getting along he has something to happen to him."

In the meantime Anita sat and wondered if Bobs was ever going to speak again. In her perverse little heart she knew that she had snubbed him once or tribe. twice in the course of the journey, but it was only her way of showing her regret at her outburst at the hospital.

"Are you not going to say anything to me?" she asked finally in desperation.

to mer san asked maily in despera-tion.

"Everything I have said seems to be the wrong thing, Anita. I do not know what I have done to offend you," an-swered Bobs, surprised at the sudden attack, so womanlike in its method.
"You haven't done anything to offend
me, but you do not say a word. How

do you suppose I am going to stand this long journey if you do not try to entertain me?"
Bobs gasped at the audicity of the as section. He was certain that he had tried very hard once or twice to make himself agreeable, and was also quite sure that he had been carefully snubbed for his pains. However, he made up his mind that he must have been mistaken

stood.
"I suppose that it is my head," he said apologetically; "you see it is not over-strong as yet, so you msut forgive me," Anita's mood at once changed, and she became sympathetic and solicitous, "Oh, you poor thing," she said softly;

became sympathetic and solicitous.

"Oh, you poor thing," she said softly;
"I am so sorry that I complained," but nor quite ready to admit that she had been at fault; "does it trouble you much?"

"Why, no," answered the simple-minded Bobs, not realizing the advantage which he might have gained, "but I did try to be agreeable, and you did not seem to like it."

"Why, Bobs, how can you say so? You know that I would not have done such a thing; you must have been dreaming."

Bobs began to think that he had. He must have been, he said to himself, for how could this charming, sympathetic, beautiful young woman, looking at him with reproachful eyes, ever have snubbed him, as he thought that she had?

"I suppose that I must have been," he answered, looking at her again. "I am sorry, Anlia: I know that you would not try to hurt my feelings."

(To be Continued.)

## AN APPEAL FOR THE CONFEDERATE HOME

Editor of The Times-Dispatch;

Sir,-We desire to state a few facts regarding the Home for Needy Confederate. Women. This institution was opened with women. It is a selected of laddes, October 15, 1000, since which time six more have been admitted from time to time, ranging in ago from sixty to eighty-four, with one exception of a lady whose physician stated that she could not last more than six or seven months. (She died in less than six months to her lifty-second year.)

in her fifty-second year.)
All of these old ladies were either widows or sisters of Confederate soldiers, and were wives and sisters during the Con-federate War, one a widow and also the mother of three sons who served in the

mother of three sons to Confederate army.

The charter of the Home (which was written by Judge George L. Christian) states that widows, daughters and sistens who were wives, daughters and sistens who were wives, daughters and sistens. states that widows, daughters and sisters, who were wives, daughters and sisters, who were wives, daughters and sisters of Confederate soldiers during the war, are eligible to the Home. The old addes are cared for and made comfortable the year. They can be looked after and provided for much better in one building than if scattered throughout the city and state, and at a much less cost, if the work is as thoroughly done; especially is this true in cases of sickness, when it is almost impossible to give them the attention they need, for in more than one instance have some of these old indies in our institution been found sick in bed without food and without fuel, and gladly did they enter this shelter to spend their to be seen in this city by reason of their noverty and the admission fees to the homes. We are not casting any reflection on any of the shomes, for they are good work, and in most instances filled to their utmost capacity.

There is great need for the work this then there must be room for it also, not only in the city, but in the hearts of the ever generous people, and we trust that in our present effort to erect a larger and better suited building for the work we may have the hearty support of all.

All of the above facts can be substantial. (Signed.) One who has been intimately